

SOME TINGITIDAE FROM BRAZIL (HEMIPTERA).

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The present paper deals with a small collection of lace bugs from Bahia, Brazil, kindly sent to the writer by Dr. Gregorio Bondar for study. The collection is represented by eleven species and a variety, two of which are described below as new.

Monanthia parmata Distant.

Teleonemia aterrima Stål.

Teleonemia morio Stål.

Teleonemia scrupulosa Stål.

Sphaerocysta globifera Stål.

Amblystira silvicola Drake.

Corythucha fuscomaculata Stål.

Leptopharsa illudens Drake.

Not recorded heretofore from South America.

***Leptopharsa illudens variantis* n. var.**

Differs from the typical *illudens* in having the costal area of the elytra composed of one complete and about or little over a half of an additional row of areolae along its distal half. Color, size and other characters very similar to *illudens*. In *illudens*, the type and paratypes from Porto Rico and Jamaica are before me, the costal area is entirely biserrate.

Holotype (male) and *allotype* (female), Bahia, Brazil, in my collection. Paratypes in collections of Bondar and Drake.

Tigava bondari Drake.

This species is most closely allied to *T. mollicula* Drake from Brazil. It differs from *mollicula* in having a little shorter rostrum, slenderer and shorter spines on the head. The head is also distinctly less tumid above. Color, size and general appearance are very similar to *T. mollicula*.

***Gargaphia concursa* n. sp.**

Allied to *G. trichoptera* Stål, but differing from a cotype before me in having a larger hood, the paranota more sharply angulate, shorter discoidal area, and the median carina quite sharply raised a little behind the hood. Length, 4.30 mm.; width, 2.01 mm.

Head black, with five rather long sharp spines, the median longest and considerably longer than the others. Rostrum

reaching to the transverse laminae. Ostiolar canal prominent and wider than in *G. trichoptera*. Pronotum black, considerably swollen, the posterior process testaceous and reticulate. Carinae considerably raised, testaceous, each composed of a single row of rather large areolae; lateral carinae parallel, extending anteriorly to base of hood but widely separated from it; median carina sharply raised a little behind the hood. Hood testaceous, about twice as large as in *G. trichoptera*, strongly compressed laterally. Paranota testaceous, broad, mostly triseriate, quite sharply angulate opposite humeri. Antennae long, brown to ferruginous, the apical segment black; segment I shorter and two and a half times as long as two; III very long, three times as long as four, the latter distinctly longer than first two conjoined.

Elytra broad, the apices rather widely separated, costal area broad, with five rows of areolae at its widest part, with three or four transverse or oblique, fuscous, enlarged nervures; subcostal area narrow, biseriate; discoidal area moderately larger, narrower in male than in female, narrowed at base and at apex, with a brown spot (nervelets) at base, with four or five areolae at its widest part. Wings about as long or a little longer than abdomen. Legs long, slender, brownish testaceous, the tarsi darker. Claspers in male large, strongly curved.

Holotype (male) and *allotype* (female), Bahia, Brazil, collected by Dr. Gregorio Bondar, in my collection. Paratypes, taken with type, in collections of Bondar, Drake and Iowa State College.